THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY EVENING, August 19, 1806. No. 1039.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FINE IRISH LINENS.

Just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of

FRESH GOODS,

Among which is an elegant assortment of IRISH LINENS, invoiced very low, and which will be sold at a small profit for cash.

N. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

North East corner of Third and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1806. tf

The Justices and Constables

ASSISTANT;

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery—but none will be received before the 20th of August.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

E. J. GARDETTE,

DENTIST, FROM PARIS,

And brother to Mr. James Gardette, of Philadelphia.

HAS the honour respectfully to offer his services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in the various branches of his profession. Mr. Gardette will substitute with neatness artificial teeth in the place of those which are decayed, and will repair the injuries which nature and the climate make on this ornament of the human face.

Mr. Gardette will remain only a few weeks in town. He may be consulted at Mrs. Earl's, in Market street, or he will call on those persons who may please to honour him with their confidence.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1806.

Brown's Dictionary of the Bible

THIS work is now rapidly progressing; and as the price will be raised to *seven* dollars after the first day of September next, we wish to apprise our friends and the friends of the work of this circumstance, that they who may want so valuable and cheap a repository of a vast fund of learned, useful, and entertaining matter, may now embrace the opportunity, by either calling at the subscriber's *Book Store and Printing Office*, in Market street, or by sending in their signatures by gentlemen holding subscription papers for said publication.

The subscribers who may not have got *Anderson's Letters* against *Bellamy's Letters and Dialogues*, are requested to call and get them—they are now ready.

Subscribers to *Reese's Cyclopedia* are informed that the first volume of that work will be here in a few days.

Merchants and others are informed that we have now at press a large and neat edition of an *ALMANACK FOR NEXT YEAR*—of both the common and Magazine kind.—Also may be had by any quantity, *German Almanacks* for 1807, at the Philadelphia prices with the addition of the carriage. Orders for both kinds of Almanacs we wish to be handed in early to prevent disappointments.

ZADOK CRAMER.

August 7, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed on good paper, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES
ALSO,
APPRENTICES INDENTURES,
BONDS,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets, is now opening a large and well chosen assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he purchased from the most extensive cash houses in Philadelphia.

ELEGANT chintzes and fancy cottons
Silk and cotton chambray muslins
4-4 and 6-4 white and black cambric muslins
Lutestrings, senshaws and mantuas
Chocolate, scarlet, blue and yellow bandanoes
Madras, pullicats and pocket handkerchiefs
Fine chintz shawls and cotton handkerchiefs
4-4 and 6-4 damask silk shawls
4-4 and 6-4 elegant white silk pic nic shawls
Black silk, love and barcelona handkerchiefs
A large quantity of silk gloves and pic nic mitts
Mens and womens silk and cotton hose
4-4 shirting cambric muslins
1 case 4-4 Irish linnens from 50 cents to 150 cents per yard
Dutch linnens for sheeting, and elegant table cloths
5 bales India muslins some of which are 5-4 wide at 25 cents per yard
White platillas and brown holland
Black, olive & blue constitution cords & velvets
Cotton cassimer, grandurills and coloured nankeens
President cord in imitation of Bennet's superfine black, blue and drab cloths
Buff, scarlet, blue and mixt 6-4 common cloths
Blue, black, white and buff cassimers
4 bales superior ingrain carpeting dark and lively colours
400 pair womens leather slippers at one dollar a pair
Womens plain and spangled kid and morocco shoes
Childrens red and green, plain and Jefferson do.
Mens and boys coarse and fine leather do.
Silk and cotton suspenders
A large and handsome collection of Books
Blank books from 1 to 7 quire, plain and ruled
Gilt and plain post and foolscap paper
Playing cards of the best quality
6 cards elegant penknives, quills and wafers
Bell metal kettles,
Copper, patent and iron tea ketties
Box and post coffee mills
Large and small scalebeams and steelyards
Saddlery of every kind and newest patterns
Plated and brass candlesticks
Pen, pocket and sportsmans knives
Elegant white and green ivory handled knives and forks with carvers compleat
Strong buck and bone rivetted handled ditto
Butchers knives and steels
Iron and pewter tea and table spoons
Common and patent brass cocks
Cast steel handsaws, drawing knives & hatchets
Commode handles of new pattern and kinds
A variety of mounting for cabinet makers
Watch chains, finger rings, ear drops, and breast pins
Butt hinges and screws of all sizes
Large and small iron and wood locks
Padlocks and case hardened horse locks
Mill, crosscut and pit saws
Anvils, vices, spades and shovels
Crowley steel, warranted first quality
Red and white dry lead
20 kegs white lead, ground in oil
Spanish brown and yellow ochre
Verdigrise and spirits of turpentine
Castor, sweet, and British oil
Cream tartar, sulpher and glauber salts
Godfrey's cordial and Bateman's drops
Anderson's and Hooper's pills
Souchong, young hyson and hyson skin teas
Coffee, chocolate, pepper and allspice
Muscovado, lump and loaf sugars
Spanish Indigo and fig blue
Copperas, allum, madder, redwood & logwood
Madeira, Port and Sherry wines
Brandy, spirits and whiskey by the barrel
15 casks gunpowder, and bar lead
Spanish segars, plug and cut-and-dry tobacco
Scotch and rappee snuff
English cheese from 50 to 75 lb.
China, in tea sets 35 to 40 dolls.
China coffee and tea cups and saucers
Blue Nankin china in several sets
China mantle ornaments
Blue china chambers, wash bowls and pitchers
White and gilt do. do. do.
Blue china plates, large and small
200 dollars worth of plated castors and tea trays
Elegant mahogany liquor cases, with gilt bottles
Best English cut tumblers and wine glasses
Water bottles, decanters in pairs and salt stands
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers

With a variety of other goods which he will sell low, particularly to those who purchase to sell. In exchange for any of the above goods he will receive country linnen, whiskey, and almost any kind of produce in payment.

He has also a young bay *HORSE*, 5 years old, for sale, which he will sell low. Also, an elegant *SHOTGUN*, which cost 50 dollars in New-York.

☞ A Young Man, who can come well recommended as to integrity and ability, will meet with a generous salary.

He has a large and commodious cellar which he appropriates for storing goods secure from fire.

*** *STORES* carefully put up for persons descending the river.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1806. tf.

DAVID M'KEEHAN'S

Book Catalogue.

Books for the use of Schools and the higher English classes, on Education, the Arts and Sciences, &c. Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Maps, &c,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Friend of Youth, 2 vols.
Chesterfield's Elements of Polite Education
Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness
Well bred Scholar, or Columbian Library, containing a classical selection of British Literature
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols
Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy
Gurney's Short Hand
Roman Catholic Catechism

Greek, Latin, and French Classicks, &c.

Greek Grammar
Murphy's Lucian
Schrev. Lexicon
New Latin Primer
Introduction to the Latin Grammar
Lilly's Grammar
Ross's Vocabulary
Davidson's Exercises
Clarke's Exercises or Introduction to making Latin.
Farrand's course of Latin Studies: or Classical Selections; published in a cheap, correct and improved form, 5 parts, 2 vols. the first volume containing Corderius, Æsop's Fables, and Erasmus; and the 2nd vol. Selectæ e veteri and Selectæ e profanis
Ovid's Epistles
Selectæ e Profanis
Ovid's Metamorphosis, by Clarke
———————, ad usum Delphini
Virgil ad usum Delphini
Horace ad usum Delphini
Cæsar ad usum Delphini
Duncan's Cicero
Cornelius Nepos
Eutropius
Justin
Young's Dictionary
New French Grammar
Perrins Grammar
Tales of Past Times, by Mother Goose French and English
Recueil Choisi de Traits Historiques, &c. par N. Wanostrocht, Docteur en Droit
Cyrus's Travels, French and English
Telemaque.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

C. F. SHELWE,

Minister of the German Congregation,

WILL, during his leisure hours, give instructions to a few pupils, in the

French and German Languages.

He lodges at Mrs. Earl's, Market street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1806.

TO BE LET,

Until the first of April next, and possession given immediately,

A Store Room and Cellar,

the corner of Market street and the Diamond, in William Irwin's large brick house. It is considered equal if not superior to any stand for a Store in Pittsburgh. For terms enquire of

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward

WILL be paid on conviction of the thief who stole a *BEAVER HAT* on Saturday last, out of the yard of Mr. David Davis, innkeeper in Pittsburgh, to any person who will discover the offender, or a reasonable compensation for the Hat alone. It was of the largest fashionable size, and nearly half worn; had been partly dressed and put out to dry.

Apply to Mr. Davis, or the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. 11th Aug. 1806.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Johnston, has commenced the

Clock, Watch & Silversmith *Business,*

In Market Street between Second and Third Streets, opposite Mr. Spencer's Tavern.

Attention to this bussiness, in its various branches, together with *Hair Work*, executed in the neatest manner, he flatters himself, he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, August 11th, 1806.

N. B. The higest price given for old gold and silver.

From the Evangelical Magazine.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION OF A DEIST.

Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.

THE energy of this eternal truth was most forcibly applied to the heart of the late Rev. W. Tennant, of America, on the following remarkable occasion:—In his neighbourhood resided a professed Deist, a man of considerable attainments as to worldly wisdom. He often, from whatever motives, attended the ministry of Mr. Tennant, whose powers as a preacher were of a superior kind: his skill in the scriptures being deep, and his style rich, argumentative, and impressive. Learning once the intention of the Deist to attend divine service on the following Sabbath, Mr. Tennant most diligently prepared for the occasion, by meditating upon and fixing in his mind every argument which might work a conviction. Thus prepared, he ascended the pulpit. "But who is Paul, or who is Appollos? Paul may plant, and Appollos may water; but it is God that giveth the increase." Praise and Prayer being concluded, the discourse began; but soon the preacher's memory was plunged into perfect oblivion and not being in the custom of using notes, he in vain endeavoured to proceed: his mind was sealed up as to the subject of discourse; and was under the painful necessity of confessing his inability, and concluded with prayer. The Spirit of God was now at work. The Deist was lead to reflect upon the extraordinary case: he had, on former occasions, experienced and admired Mr. Tennant's powers of oratory.—From his concluding prayer on this occasion he found him in vigour of mind. The sudden dereliction of his powers, when entering upon such a discourse: Happy man! he was led to discover in it the *finger of God!* The joyful change soon reached Mr. Tennant, who, doubtless, was deeply humbled and grateful; for he ever afterwards spoke of his *dumb sermon* as the best he ever preached.

HAGUE, *June* 10.

The following is a Proclamation which was read this day to the military, and announced to the people:—

"Lewis Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitutional Laws of the State, King of Holland, to all who shall see and read this, greeting! make known to all and every one, that We, with the approbation of his majesty, the Emperor and King Napoleon, our illustrious brother, have accepted and do accept the royal dignity of Holland, in conformity to the wish of the country, with the constitutional laws, and with the treaty presented us to day, and reciprocal ratifications by the Deputies of the Dutch nation. On our accession to the throne, it shall be our most sacred care to be alive to the interests of our people—It shall be our constant wish to give them incessant and manifold instances of our love and of our solicitude; to that end maintaining the liberties of all our subjects, and their rights and contiually employing ourselves to their welfare. The independence of the kingdom is guaranteed by his majesty the Emperor and King; the Constitutional Laws with our firm will, serve no less for every one as a pledge to the creditors of the state, to personal security, and liberty of conscience. Conformably to this declaration, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—

I. Our ministers of the marine and finances, appointed this day shall immediately enter upon their functions—the other ministers shall continue in the discharge of their functions till further orders.

II. All the Constituted Authorities civil and military, shall continue in their functions till further orders, or till appointments shall take place.

III. The Constitutional Laws of the State with the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 24th of May, 1806, between his majesty the Emperor and King and the Batavian Republic, with the present decrees, shall immediately announce in the most public manner.

We accordingly charge and command, that the present be proclaimed and posted up every where in all public places, charging those to whom it belongs to take care that the contents of the same be strictly observed.

Given at Paris, June, 5, 1806, being the first of our reign. LOUIS.

On behalf of the King, VERHUEL.

In consequence of this proclamation a discharge of the artillery in the Cow Camp took place and the flags were hoisted on the Tower of the great Church and on the Observatory of the Hotel, in the Inne Court.

LONDON. *June* 16.

The long and, it must be confessed, important services of Talleyrand have been rewarded with a principality. Two Italian Dutchies, it seems, were in dispute between the courts of Rome and Naples. Bonaparte put an end to the difference by seizing on the disputed territory, and conferring one of the principalities upon Talleyrand and the other upon Bernadotte. The former is now prince and duke of Bevento—the latter prince and duke of Ponto Carvo.

TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.

On this day the anxiety to hear the final determination of this important case, attracted crowds beyond what had been present on any former day, and many who had procured tickets were obliged to go away without being able to effect an entrance. The Peeresses attended in such numbers, that there were scarcely accommodation for them. About a quarter before 11, the managers entered, followed by the other members of the House of Commons, and after them by the Speaker, and about an hour after the Peers.

Silence being proclaimed, the Lord Chancellor addressed their lordships in the following words:—"Your Lordships having fully considered and deliberated upon the several articles of impeachment exhibited against Henry Viscount Melville, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, are now to proceed to pronounce judgment on the several questions; and the first question is this," his lordship then stated the charge contained in this article.

His Lordship then put the question to the youngest Baron on the first article, and in succession to every other Peer, up to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Prince of Wales, not being present; the Lord Chancellor having taken all the other opinions, gave his own.—The manner of putting the question was this—"John Lord Brooke, is Henry Viscount Melville guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors charged in this article or not?" Answer, "Not guilty upon my honor."

The Peer in giving his vote stood up, and inclining forwards, placed his right hand on his heart. This had a very impressive effect. The Lord Chancellor having collected the other votes on each charge, gave his own in this form:—"I Thomas Lord Erskine having fully considered and deliberated upon the matter of the first article, am of opinion, that Henry Viscount Melville is not guilty upon that article, upon my honor."

All the votes being taken upon the first article, silence was again proclaimed, and the question put in the same manner on the remaining charges, till the whole was gone through. About 25 minutes was taken up in collecting the whole of the votes on each charge. The whole of the votes were entered about a quarter before three—but it took up about an hour more to count up the numbers. About ten minutes before four, the numbers being all cast up by the clerks, assisted by the agents of the parents, the Lord Chancellor spoke a follows:

THE JUDGEMENT:—

"The majority of Lords have ACQUITTED Henry Viscount Melville, on the Impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons, and of all things contained therein—and Henry Viscount Melville, I am to acquaint you that you are acquitted of the impeachment preferred against you by the House of Commons, and of all things contained therein."

[*By the Oliver Ellsworth at New-York.*]

PARIS, *June* 16.

This day Mouhib Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of his majesty the emperor and king, being introduced according to the usual forms. The Emperor was upon his throne, surrounded by the princes, ministers, and the officers of the household, and the members of the council of state. The ambassador having entered the hall made three profound reverences; the first when he entered, the second when he was about the middle of the hall, and the third at the foot of the throne. The Emperor then saluted him by taking off his hat, which he afterwards replaced. The ambassador addressed his compliments to his majesty in the Turkish language, which was translated by the French interpreter as follows:

"Sire, the emperor of all the Turks, master of both continents and both seas, fathful servant to the two holy cities, the Sultan Selim Han, whose reign be eternal, has sent me to his majesty the emperor and king Napoleon the first, and greatest of the sovereigns in the Christian faith; the bright star of glory of the western nations; he who firmly grasps in one hand the sword of valour and the sceptre of justice; to deliver him the present imperial letter, containing solicitations upon his accession to the imperial and royal throne, and assurances of pure and perfect attachment.

"The Sublime Port has never ceased to offer up its prayers for the prosperity of France, and for the glory which its sublime and immortal emperor has acquired; it has therefore resolved to make a public acknowledgement of the joy which it has experienced. It is with this view, sire, that my sovereign has ordered me to approach the throne of your majesty, and to say that the ordinary communications would not be adequate to the present circumstances; he therefore wished to send a special ambassador, to distinguish the sentiments of attachment, confidence and admiration, with which he is penetrated, for a prince who he regards as the most ancient, the most faithful and the most necessary friend of the Turkish Empire."

His majesty answered in the following manner:—

"M. l'Ambassadeur, your mission is agreeable to me. The assurances you have given me of the sentiments of the Sultan Selim, your master, touch me to the heart. One of the greatest and most precious advantages that I wish to derive from the success of my army, is to support and assist the most useful as well as most ancient of my allies. I am happy in giving you this public and solemn assurance of this disposition. Every thing that may occur, either of good or bad fortune to the Ottoman Empire, will render France happy or unhappy.

Ambassador transmit these words to Sultan Selim; let him recollect at all times that my enemies, who are his enemies also, wish to approach him. From me he can never have any thing to fear; united with me he never need to dread the powerful arms of any of his enemies."

This answer was also translated by the French interpreter. The ambassador having kissed the letter of his highness presented it to the emperor, who delivered it to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs. He then retired with the same ceremony used at his entrance, to an adjoining apartment, where the presents sent by the Grand Seignior, were displayed upon a table. The emperor, informed of this circumstance by the grand master of the ceremonies, proceeded to this appartment; when the ambassador, with a profound bow presented him with an aigrette of Diamonds, and a rich snuff-box ornamented with the same, and bearing the Sultan's cypher. The ambassador at the same, time shewed his majesty the presents intended for the empress, consisting of a necklace of pearls, a quantity of rich perfumes, and some rich stuff. His majesty, after examining these presents, went to a window that looked into the court, to view the splendid harness worn by the Arabian horses, which were also presented to the emperor.

The ambassador was afterwards introduced to the Empress.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 2,

The schooner Phoenix, captain Webb, arrived at Portland, (Maine) on the 24th ult. in 41 days from New-Orleans: Havanna bearing S. E. by E. 25 leagues, was boarded off the Tortugas by his majesty's frigate Arethusa, com. Disdell, who took the schooner in tow, ordered the captain with his papers on board—sent an officer and 12 men, who overhauled and broke open the hatches, examined the cargo of the schooner, found it all in order. After detaining her 24 hours, under pretence of the want of proof of property and a sea letter, he permitted her to pass, though not without breaking open all the letters, part of which he copied and *politely* returned.—The frigate fell in with and captured the brig Joseph, Southack, of Boston, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, took out of her *THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS*, in specie and sent her to Jamaica, under convoy of an armed brig.

Brig Pennsylvania, M'Pherson, from Canton, on the 26th May, in lat. 31, 48, S. long. 30. 45, E. spoke the ship Bengal, Donaldson, of Philadelphia, 37 days from Batavia. Capt. D. informed capt. *M.* that on the 6th *May*, in lat. 20, 26, S. long. 70, 30, E. he fell in with the wreck of the ship Mary, Tuscot, of Boston, from Canton, bound home, who was unfortunately upset in a squall on the 18th *March*, in lat. 15, 30, S. long. 93, 39, E. Capt. D. found all the officers and most of the crew alive, on the wreck, but exposed to all the danger, and suffering all the miseries that necessarily attend upon such a situation; two men were below when she upset, and were drowned; the carpenter died a few days after. Part of the crew mutinied while on the wreck; they formed a villainous scheme of murdering the officers whenever they should have the fortune to discover land; they were constantly very abusive to the officers, and continually endeavoured to deprive them of every little comfort that Providence afforded them. Mr. S. Newell, first officer, Mr. Robert Smith, sailing master, and one seaman of the Mary, went on board the Pennsylvania.

The New-York papers inform that Mr. Tillotson in an action for a libel against Mr. Cheetham, the editor of the N. York American Citizen, has obtained a verdict for *fourteen hundred dollars*.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) July* 15.

An alarm was fired yesterday morning, upon the appearance of a squadron of men of war, which afterwards proved to be that under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir John B. Warren, consisting of the following vessels, viz.

Foudroyant,	80	Ad. Sir J. Warren, Capt. White,
Hero,	74	Capt. A. H. Gardner,
Ramilies,	74	Capt. F. Pickmore,
Namur,	74	Capt. L. W. Halsted,
Courageaux,	74	Capt. Lee,
Fame,	74	Capt. Bisset,
Amazon,	38	Capt. Wm. Parker,
Saracen,	16	Capt. James Prevost,
Moucheron,	16	Capt. James Hawes.

The John Bull cutter, of 10 guns, had been detatched on Sunday to procure information respecting the course of the French squadron. The Amazon frigate touched at English-harbour, and immediately rejoined the fleet, which steered from St. Kitts.

We insert with pleasure the following ample refutation of a most scandalous and unjustifiable calumny against Commodore Rogers, which was imprudently, as we then thought, and still think run through the papers in the United States, during the absence of that gentleman. As this refutation comes from capt. Gale himself, it is scarcely necessary to request the printers, in whose papers the charge appeared, to insert it—they doubtless will feel, pleasure in promptly publishing contradiction of so foul a calumny against this meritorious officer, of which they were unwittingly made the more extensive propagators.—*Wash Fed.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen with no little surprise, a piece in a New-York paper of the first March last, wherein it states I was run through the body and killed, by Commodore Rogers, for remonstrating with him on the impropriety of flogging a marine. This has been done by some scandalous person (no doubt) to injure his character, and although the effect could only be temporary, yet people in general may suppose that it originated from some misunderstanding subsisting between him and me, I can assure the public that not only myself, but every officer that served under his command, have always been on the most friendly terms with him,—and the best proof of this, is that every officer of us, will be happy to sail with him at any future period. During the time I was under his command, it is only justice to say, that he behaved towards me with every attention and politeness due to an officer.

ANTHONY GALE, Capt. M.

July 26, 1806.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1806.

AT a Meeting of Federal and Constitutional Republicans at the house of Robert Spencer in the Borough of Pittsburgh, composed of citizens from the different townships in this county,

CHARLES MORGAN, *Chairman*,

HENRY BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

Resolved, That we will support and recommend to our fellow citizens of this district,

JOHN WILKINS, Jr. as a member of Congress at the ensuing Election,

ROBERT BALDWIN, as a member of Assembly for Allegheny County,

JOHN DARRAGH, for Commissioner,

WILLIAM PORTER, for Coroner.

Resolved, That Henry Noble, John Way, and Joseph Phillips, be a Committee to confer with Delegates from the counties of Beaver and Butler, in order to agree on Members of Assembly for the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, on Monday the 25th instant, at the house of Samuel Duncan, on the Franklin road.

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Election Committee be a Committee to correspond and confer with the Delegates and Citizens of the other Counties which compose this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette Tree of Liberty, and Crawford Messenger.

CHARLES MORGAN, Chairman.

HENRY BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

IN the course of the late prosecutions at New-York, against William S. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden, carried on at the instance and by the special command of the government, nothing, (however extraordinary) appears to have excited in the minds of some so much surprise as the verdicts of the juries, which have rescued these men from the hands of power, which there is too mush reason to suppose was stretched forth to screen the guilty by the punishment of the innocent. I am, however, one of those whose astonishment has not been so great on this occasion, though the event of the trials has been some what unexpected; and I rejoice that American juries can yet be found who have sufficient resolution and integrity to support the necessary independence of that department, of which they constitute so important a member, against all the influence and power of those branches in possession of the treasury and the sword. I believe by the genius of our government and the spirit of our laws it is expected that every prosecutor should come into court with clean hands, and that where this does not appear to be the case, it is considered the duty of the court and jury to be extremely cautious in sanctioning the prosecution by a conviction of the accused. If this is proper when in the weak hands of a private person, how much more so when all the power and influence of the Executive are exerted to give it success, when every thing is done at its commencement to deprive the accused of the presumption of innocence and the advantages of a fair and impartial trial? If besides, a case should happen where a judge was found either so corrupt, so obsequious or so timid as to join in the oppression, and prostrate the dignity and independence of the judiciary department (the surest palladium of liberty and security) to the views of the executive, ought not an independent and spirited jury, taking upon themselves the law and the fact, extend to the accused every advantage, which either strictness or liberality of construction, or even formality can give?

In the case before us the Executive orders a prosecution, and, anticipating guilt, deprives one of the accused of his office under the government; arrests take place, the accused are refused time for consideration and the aid of counsel; obliged to give such answers on pain of imprisonment as will implicate themselves, though the constitution, the supreme law of the land, says, "*no person shall be compelled in any "criminal case, to be a witness against him-"self, and the accused shall enjoy the right to "have the assistance of counsel for his de-"fence;*" confessions thus extorted are laid before the grand jury, and a bill found on this illegal evidence; application is made to the court on the part of the accused for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, which they declare on oath are necessary in their defence; and this process is refused, although the constitution says, "In all criminal prosecutions, "the accused shall enjoy the right to have "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses "in his favour." The constitution likewise says, "No person shall be held to answer for a "capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless "on a presentment or indictment of a grand "jury." Is not an indictment, found on illegal testimony, void; and ought it not to be quashed by the court? But if the judge was concerned in extorting this illegal testimony, and permitted it to go to the grand jury; is it to be expected that he will order the indictment to be quashed? Then, when a jury comes to decide with all these circumstances full in view, will they not give them all the weight, in connection with other circumstances, in considering the law and the fact, which their powers and duty will permit? It would perhaps be going too far to say that a traverse jury has the power of determining the legality of an indictment; but if on a trial it was discovered that an indictment was illegal, and fraudulently obtained, would not the court be justified in law, should they inform the jury that the indictment was void and would not support a verdict of guilty, and would not the jury be justifiable in returning on such an indictment a verdict of acquittal? And if such power could be exercised by a court and jury, might not a jury under extraordinary circumstances, where the finding of indictment was evidently illegal, determine the law themselves without the express direction of the court. I am aware of the danger of encouraging juries to encroach on the proper powers of the court; and am far from asserting that my suggestions are strictly according to law: they may perhaps be of a dangerous tendency in the administration of justice. I am only pointing out how an honest jury might estimate and reason upon their powers and duty, under such extraordinary circumstances, leaving it to lawyers to decide such difficult and embarrassing questions.

Again, I am willing to allow that neither the permission, inclination or commands of the Executive can, in common cases, justify any person in breaking a law; and that ignorance of the law cannot excuse; but whether a legislative act exits is a matter of fact, and until publication, ignorance of such act must excuse in all governments where liberty is not merely nominal. It cannot be denied that the act under which Messrs. Smith and Ogden were prosecuted was repealable. It cannot be denied that another act could have been passed suspending its operation for a limited time, for a particular purpose or as it regarded a particular nation. I also think it cannot be denied that a state of things may exist, where the conduct and orders of the executive, can be the only evidence of the existence of a law proper to be communicated to inferior officers, whose agency may be necessary to carry it into effect. If I am right here, and for the correctness of my last point, I appeal to the proceedings and conduct of the majority in Congress during the last session, (who once, poor honest patriots! thought there ought to be no secrets in a republican government) I think there were strong circumstances in favour of the defendants, and which, if their allegations relative to the conduct of the President and Secretary of State are correct, may perhaps alone amount to a justification. Let us look to the fulminations in the President's message, at the opening of the last session of Congress, against Spain; let us look to the secret sittings of that body; let us look to the general opinion, that some hostile or compulsory measures against Spain were in contemplation or authorised; and will we expect to find any officer of government unless indeed one cautious in the extreme, who would refuse to obey orders of the President to aid in fitting out an expedition against some of the possessions of Spain, or assist and co-operate in any affair of a similar nature in which he seemed to be engaged or to countenance. Suppose that instead of the secret act giving away two millions of dollars, which on the floor of Congress has been called tribute, and a douceur to the Emperor of the French Republic, another secret act had been passed to seize some important place in possesion of the Spaniards, would it have been intended that every agent in preparing the means necessary, would have been made acquainted with this act? certainly not. Thus far I have thought it necessary to observe upon the conduct of the two juries, which have acquitted Smith and Ogden; when a full report of the trials appear the grounds of judging will be more ample and certain.

The following very extraordinary circumstance occurred a few days since:—

At about two o'clock, P. M. an Indian was discovered by the family entering the south end of Col. Girault's lane. He drew their attention, being painted in an uncommon manner, his whole body appeared red, he held in his right hand a gun, which he brandished with many gesticulations, in his left a bottle; he was attended by two other Indians in rather a sober pace—At the opposite end of the lane some more Indians were discovered, among whom was a man painted in a like manner, but unarmed; he was held and detained by a woman, but when the one brandishing his gun came within about twenty steps of him, he burst from the embrace of his wife and rushed towards his antagonist—at about four yards distance they both haulted, when the unarmed one presented his naked breast to the other, who took deliberate aim, but appeared to recollect himself, he dropt his gun, took a drink from the bottle, which was tied to his wrist—the other patiently and resolutely holding his breast open and presented all this time—having finished his drink and given a whoop, he took fresh aim and in an instant the other dropt almost at his feet; this done, he loaded his gun with all possible speed, gave it to a bye stander (son to the deceased,) he then in turn bared and presented his breast, and was instantaneously sent into eternity.

The dead bodies were carried each the way they had come, and by their respective friends interred, one at each end of the lane; the wife and relatives of the unarmed one, who was first killed, howled over his remains three days and three nights, they then disappeared—on Friday last they returned again, fired several guns on approaching the grave, gave a general howl about a quarter of an hour, and retired.

We learned from one among them who speaks broken English, that they had quarrelled over a bottle some considerable time ago, when the Indian was who was first killed had his finger bit by the other, in such a manner that his arm inflamed; he declared he was "*spoiled*," and

they must both die, they agreed and formed the arrangement as related.

[*Natchez paper, July* 1.

Interesting and important experiment in the culture of Wheat.

On the 8th of August, 1804, a gentleman took a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and divided it into 18 parts, and putting them into the ground, let them remain therein till the latter end of September, when he again took them up, and subdividing them into 67 parts of roots, replanted them: they remained in this state till the end of March, and the beginning of April, when the plants were a third time taken up, separated into 500 roots, and again replaced in the garden. Early in the season he reaped his little harvest, and found that, by this process, a *single grain* had been made to produce twenty-one thousand one hundred and nine ears, containing *five hundred and seventy thousand grains* measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 67lbs. [*Lon. paper.*

The leech, kept in a large phial, three fourths filled with water (changed once a week in summer and twice in winter) and covered with a bit of linnen rag, will prognosticate the changes of the weather: In serene weather it lays rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom. When it rains before after noon, it creeps to the top, and remains till the weather is settled. Against wind it keeps in rapid motion and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, it lodges some days before continually without the water, and is very uneasy and convulsed. In frost, as in clear summer weather, it lies at the bottom;—and in snow, as in rain, it keeps at the mouth of the phial. [*Ibid.*

On Saturday the 5th inst. a Negro man belonging to Mrs. M'Corkle, was executed in Lyncoln county, (Georgia) for the murder of his mistress—he was tried the Thursday preceding, when it appeared in evidence, that he had been rebuked on Tuesday morning by his mistress for beating his wife—after which he went to ploughing and in about two hours after, returned to the house with a club went into the kitchen, and knocked his wife into the fire, and was proceeding to further acts of violence, when Mrs. M'Corkle went into the kitchen, to save the negro woman if possible, from further harm, when the fellow immediately knocked her down and beat her till she was dead; he then run off, but returned in the evening for the purpose of procuring a horse, the more effectually to ensure his escape; he was then discovered and apprehended.

He was sentenced to be burnt at the stake, which sentence was executed on Saturday last, in the presence of numerous spectators, who had assembled to behold the awful and shocking spectable. He confessed the murder, and prayed with much earnestness for the divine forgiveness, until the violence of the flames destroyed the power of utterance.

Augusta paper.

From a London Paper.

Captain Wright.—The fate of this gallant officer ought to be known in every part of the civilized world. We should think ourselves dead to every feeling of justice and humanity, if we did not exert our efforts in exposing the unexampled barbarity in the French government, and the state of degradation to which the French nation must be reduced, when such enormities are committed and tolerated.

Our readers will recollect, that captain Wright was confined to the Temple, in Paris, because his ship had conveyed some royalists to France. We need not appeal to the history of former wars, because the French have annihilated every vestige of precedent, and of solemn convention; but during the last, we took many of the ships that landed rebels in Ireland, and spies in Great Britain, we treated their commanders and officers as prisoners of war, who were exchanged, and had every privilege usually granted to brave men taken in combat.

Sir Sidney Smtth was likewise in the Temple. He was fortunate enough to escape; but had he lived to the reign of Bonaparte, he would have shared the fate of his brave countryman, Wright; because he would have displayed the same inflexibility of principle, the same attachment to his country.

The French government conceived that captain Wright was in the secret of his government, and determined, that if he refused to become a traitor, he should perish a victim.—Desmartes, Fouche's private secretary, ordered him to a final private interrogatory, to which he offered him a large sum of money and the rank of admiral in the French service, if he would divulge what he knew of the plans of his government, and of its correspondence with the disaffected in France. This spirited officer replied with indignation to these proposals; but as they were frequently repeated, with new allurements, he concluded with remaining silent. He was then told that the torture should restore him to the use of his voice. He was seized and laid on the rack. There he uttered no complaint, though instruments the most tormenting were employed, and pains the most acute were endured. When threatened that he should expire in torments, he said, "I do not fear to die; my country will revenge my murder, and God receive my soul." During the two hours of the first day that he was stretched on the rack, his left arm and right leg were broken, and his nails torn from the toes of both his feet. He was then placed under the care of a surgeon, during five weeks; but before he was perfectly cured, he was carried to an other private interrogatory, at which besides Desmartes, Fouche and Real were present.

The minister of police now informed him, that, from the mutilated state of his body, he must be convinced, that it was not the intention of the French government ever to restore him to his country, where he might relate events which the policy of France required to be buried in oblivion; he therefore, had no choice between serving the emperor of the French, and perishing in prison. He replied that he was resigned to his destiny, and would die, as he had lived, faithful to his king and country.

The man in the full possession of his mental qualities and corporeal strength, is generally different from that unfortunate being whose mind is enervated by sufferings, and whose body is weakened by wants. For five months capt. Wright had seen only jailors, spies, executioners, fetters, and racks; his food had been bread, and his drink water. He who thus situated, preseryes his native dignity, and innate sentiment, is more worthy of monuments or statues, than the legislator or the conqueror.

Capt. Wright was again stretched on the rack, and what is called by the French regenerators, the "infernal torments," were inflicted on him. After he had been pinched with red hot irons, brandy and gun powder were poured into his wounds, and set several times on fire until his flesh was nearly burnt to the bones.—In the convulsions, the consequence of these sufferings, he is said to have bitten off a part of his tongue; but still no groans were heard.—As life remained, he was again placed under the care of a surgeon; and a spy, in the dress of a Protestant clergyman, presented himself, as if to pray by him. This offer he accepted, but when this man began to ask some insidious questions, he cast on him a look of contempt and never spoke to him again. At last, every method to obtain information from him proving ineffectual, a mameluke strangled him on his bed. Thus expired a hero, whose fate has excited much compassion, and whose character has received more admiration, even in France, than any of the *great* men who have fallen fighting for the mighty Napoleon. Captain Wright has diffused new rays of glory on the British from his dungeon and from his tomb.

If any thing could equal the barbarity of the deed, it is the barefaced impudence with which the French government acquainted the world with his death. We extract the relations from the Star of November 1, 1805, as translated from the Gazette de France: "Capt. Wright, of the English navy, a prisoner in the Temple, has put an end to his existence in his prison, after having read in the Moniteur, an account of the destruction of the Austrian army!"

This atrocious act may, to some of our readers, appear incredible. The writer, on whose authority we state most of the particulars, thus explains the means of his knowledge:—Captain Wright was attended by a surgeon of the name of Vaugeard, who gained his confidence, and was worthy of it. For causes easily conceived, he survived his patient only twelve hours: during which he wrote the shocking details, and sent them to three of the members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps, with a prayer to have them forwarded to Sir Sidney Smith, or to Mr. Windham. From one of those ministers I have obtained the original in Vaugeard's hand writing.

ANECDOTE.

Of the great constitutional Judge, Lord Chief Justice Holt.

In the reign of Queen Ann, in 1704, several freemen in the borough of Aylesburgh had been refused the liberty of voting at an election for a member of Parliament, though they proved their qualifications as such. The law in this case imposes a fine on the returning officer of 1000l. for every offence. On this principle they applied to lord chief justice Holt, who desired the officer to be arrested. The house of commons alarmed at this step, passed an order in the house to make it penal for either judge, counsel or attorney, to assist in the trial, however, the lord chief justice, and several lawyers were hardy enough to oppose this order, and brought it to the court of king's bench. The house, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a sergeant at arms for the judge to appear before them; but that resolute defender of the laws bade him, with a voice of authority, begone; on which they sent a second message by their speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered the message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words:—"Go back to your chair Mr. Speaker, within these five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate: you speak of your authority, but I tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws, and a distributor of justice; and were the whole house of commons in your belly, I would not stir one step." The speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the house were equally prudent to let the affair drop.

And an independent judiciary was undeniably proved to be a public benefit of inestimable worth.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a late Act of Assembly, a Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania will be held at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of September next, at which time and place all Justices of the Peace and Constables of the County of Allegheny are required to attend.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, 16th August, 1806.

A silent or an active Partner *WANTED.*

ANY person wishing to invest a *small* Capital in a safe, lucrative and risingly extensive business, may know further particulars on application by letter directed to P. P. at the Office of the Printer hereof, which shall be duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1806.

PENNSYLVANIA,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

List of Causes set down for Trial in the Circuit Court of said County, on the third Monday of September, 1806.

Arthur Gardner for the use of Joseph Magoffin and Son	*vs*	*Hugh Boyd and Samuel Galbraith*
Michael Smith	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
Les. of W. Thompson	*vs*	*Francis M'Clure*
Joseph Bench	*vs*	*William Steele*
Thomas Rathburn by his next friend &c	*vs*	*John Lyon*
Lessee of Ephraim Jones, esq.	*vs*	*Samuel Black and James Beatty*
Lessee of Joseph Ashton et al.	*vs*	*John Douglass*
Exers. of W. Brown	*vs*	*John Bell*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Lessee of the heirs of Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Simon Holdringer et al.*
Lessee of Exers. of W. Thompson, dec.	*vs*	*John M'Masters et al.*
Stephen Wylu	*vs*	*William Gazzam*
John B. C. Lucas	*vs*	*Dunning M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*Edward M'Ewen*
Lessee of Hayatte Leisure	*vs*	*Roderick M'Kinney*
Pennsylvania	*vs*	*Robert Baldwin*
Francis Draine	*vs*	*David and Isaac Sutton and Caleb Brown*
Wm. Cecil, jr.	*vs*	*Simon Small*
Les. of John Metz	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Les. of Wm. Irwin	*vs*	*John Irwin*
Lessee of John Barclay	*vs*	*James and Alexr. Martin and Zadock Wright*
Conrad Sailor	*vs*	*Conrad Eary*
Price & M'Cutcheon merchants in Co.	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
Gerge Thompson	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd.*
Lessee of heirs of Wm. M'Mahon	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Jas. & John A. Creson	*vs*	*Samuel Boud*
Holmes & Harriott	*vs*	*Valentine & Thompson*

PRESLEY NEVILL, Clk. C. Court.

OLD OFFICERS & SOLDIERS, ATTEND!

TO all officers and soldiers, or their heirs or legal representatives, who served as such in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late General, then Col. Washington; to all those who served in the sixtieth battalion, called the first Royal Americans, commanded by Col. Henry Bucquet; to all those who served in the four battalions, called Pennsylvania Provincials, the first commanded by Col. John Armstrong, the second commanded by Col. Burd, the third commanded by Col. Mercer, and the fourth commanded by Col. Frances and can prove by commission, discharge or living witness, that they, or their fathers, &c. have servad in the above mentioned regiment or battalions, from the year 1754, to 1767, both inclusive—and any others who may have served in any other of his majesty,s armies, during the said time, ATTEND!

There is a valuable bounty of Land due to them for their services, attainable at this day, by applying to John Capp, Esq. living at Harrisburg; Andrew Alexander, Esq. at Hummelstown, all in the county of Dauphin, who are authorised to subscribe contracts in my name; or by addressing a letter to the subscriber, living at the Big Spring in Cumberland county, all in the state of Pennsylvaia, before the first day of September next.

James Irwin.

June 16th, 1806.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, at his Book and Stationary Store on the Diamond, Pittsburgh, a fresh supply of

Books and Stationary;

among which are,

FAMILY and common Bibles, with and without the Psalms
Pocket Bibles
Beauties of Hervey
Halyburton's enquiry into the principles of modern Deists
Henry on prayer
Jew's Letters to Voltaire
M'Ewen on the Types
Spiritual Letters
Willison's example of plain catechising
Bacon's Abridgement, 7 vols.
Washington's Reports, 2 vols.
East's Reports, 5 vols.
Conductor Generalis
Impey's Pleader
Toller's law of Executors and Administrators
Read's Precedents
Family Physician
Parkinson's Admonitions
Bell on Ulcers
Gordon's History of America, 3 vols.
Civil War in Ireland 2 vols.
Johnston's Lives
Carr's Stranger in France
Northern Summer
Pope's Iliad
Young's Night Thoughts
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols.
Paley's Principles of Philosophy
Terrible Tractorations, 2d American edition from the Lorenzo press, revised, corrected and much enlarged by the author
Books of Cookery
With sundry other Books, which will appear in the general Catalogue; stationary, &c.

August 18, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL the personal property of *Tarlton Bates*, Esq. deceased, will be sold at public Venduce, on THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock, *A. M.* at the house of *Mrs. FADI*. Terms will be made known at the time of sale, and attendance given by

HENRY BALDWIN, *Exr.*

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1806.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A Journeyman Stone Cutter.

WHO will meet with steady employment and good wages. Also a young Lad about 16 or 17 years of age as an apprentice to the above Trade. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, end of St. Andrew's Bridge.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of James Brawdy, late of Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to present them for payment, properly attested, on Thursday the 11th of September next, to the subscribers, who will meet for that purpose at the Office of Andrew Richardson, Esquire, in Pittsburgh; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to pay off their respective accounts on or before that time, in order to prevent measures being taken against them that may prove disagreeable.

ELIZABETH BRAWDY, Exec'x
JOHN BRAWDY
WILLIAM SILLS. } Executors.
GEORGE ROUSH,

August 18, 1806.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *August* 9.

GENERAL MIRANDA.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Leander, dated Trinidad July 15th.

"It is reported that Sir John Borlase Warren has arrived from Barbadoes. His intention in coming to the West-Indies, is to join and assist General Miranda: he is said to have brought dispatches to General Boyer at Barbadoes, commander in chief of the West-Indies, authorising and requesting him to render every possible assistance in prosecuting the expedition.

"Every thing now presents a prospect of certain success. A few short days will resolve my future happiness and prosperity. Should we succeed, and I survive, my present anticipations, though sanguine, will not, I trust, prove chimerical: If we fail, my life I expect will pay the forfeit. Should fortune frown on mankind, and deny success to the noble endeavours of Gen. Miranda, life or death will be equally indifferent to me: for I never could return to my native country, to bear the humiliating scoffs and sneers (perhaps) of all my friends. While the warm breath of life flows through my bosom—while yet there is the most distant prospect of success, I will persevere in the glorious phantom and resign my life in the cause of Liberty.

"Yesterday information was received from the main. Don Pedro Minto, the General's particular and most influential friend, had assembled an army of fifteen thousand men, and was advancing towards Carraccass; that the enemies of liberty, few in number, were retreating with equal speed. General Minto begs that no procrastination may take place; he requests that we may join him immediately; says he has every thing prepared for the officers; and only waits our junction to commence more effectual operations."

PHILADELPHIA. *August* 11.

We understand, that advices, of a very unpleasant tenor, have been received from Halifax. The court of Admiralty at that place, it is said, have determined to condemn all property belonging to the enemy and bound to enemies ports, whether it be found on board neutral ships importing the same, or otherwise. By this latitude of condemnation, it follows that the whole of our foreign trade will be entirely destroyed. Admiral Berkely, who was to succeed to that station, had not arrived. It therefore does not clearly appear whether this destructive principle is derived from recent orders or not.

Capt. Toby, of the Eliza, left New-Orleans the 18th July, at which time that city enjoyed uninterrupted health

We also learn by the Eliza, that a fire broke out in the suburbs of N. Orleans, about the 15th ult. which consumed several houses and stores, together with about 350 hhds. tobacco, 100 bales cotton, a quantity of flour, etc. principally belonging to the traders from the western country. The loss is estimated at between 40 and 50,000 dollars.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Capt. Webber, arrived at Boston on Sunday last, from Rotterdam whence he sailed the 15th June, informs that Prince Louis Bonaparte had arrived at the Hague, accompanied by a numerous and splendid retinue, and was to be proclaimed King the next day. Great preparations had been made for the coronation; and the sum of 350,000 guilders ordered to be raised for the purpose of rendering the establishment worthy the nation, and the *illustrious Prince* appointed to reign over it.

Capt. W. further advises, that the English continue their captures of Prussian vessels, which are immediately tried and condemned: That neutral vessels are suffered to enter the port of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c. without detention; and that markets were generally good—Coffee 53 cts. and quick—Sugar, as per last prices.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for Sale by Mr.* JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON, only, *in Pittsburgh.*

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, soar throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have their children afflicted with the Hooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

The Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not attended by that tormenting smart which attends the application of other medicines.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

For preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, such as freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflamatory redness, scurfe, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickley heat, &c. &c.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that accrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weskness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

For the cure of Venerial Complaints.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific. Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

Excellently adopted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secritions; to restore and amend the appetite, to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences, a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at stomach, and severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of the Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

THOUSANDS can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and no one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale
One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

in Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber having declined business for some time, requests all indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to settle the same by the first of July next.—Those who neglect this notice may rely on it that prompt and decisive measures will be taken for the recovery of the same.

ABNER BARKER.

Pittsburgh, 7th May, 1806.

N. B. The subscriber has on hands an elegant assortment of *Superfine* and *Common Boulting Cloths*, which he will warrant good.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

New Brick House and Lot

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell either of his new Two Story Brick Houses, situate in Wood Street. They are completely finished.—For terms apply to E. DENNY, or

A. JAMESON.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 3m.

JOHN BAIRD,

TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. Those who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleeis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

William P. Farrand & Co's.

CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,

SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL'S Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

To Actual Settlers

IN BEAVER AND MERCER COUNTIES.

THE Pennsylvania Population Company being desirous to restore harmony among the persons seated on their lands in Beaver and Mercer Counties, and to promote mutual concord between their settlers, and those who have settled adversely to the Company, *GIVE NOTICE*, that although their title to all the aforesaid lands has been completely established by the late decisions in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, yet they will not take advantage of the improvements made by such adverse settlers upon tracts not already sold or contracted for, but are willing to sell the lands to them at a price which they think they ought to bring, if no improvements were made thereon.

For the sale of these Lands my Office is kept at the Middle Falls of Big Beaver creek, four miles from Beaver town.

ENNION WILLIAMS.
Attorney for P. P. Co.

July 12, 1806. 3m

BOTTLED ALE & PORTER

FOR SALE AT THE

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

One Dollar Reward.

ON the 6th instant *Robert S. Rattle*, apprentice to the subscriber, absconded from his care and service. On the 30th he was taken, and it appearing by evidence that his parents had harboured him, a recognizance was accepted from the father of the boy, and the boy, agreeably to the desire of the justice, again taken under my care, until a hearing could be had before the Judges of Quarter Sessions at August term—but contrary to expectation the said boy eloped again on the evening of the said 30th. This is therefore to forwarn all persons from harbouring the said apprentice, and One Dollar will be paid to any person delivering him to me in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

July 31, 1806.

Wanted Immediately.

SIX MEN well acquainted with PIT SAWING, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber.

Owen Evans.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1806.